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FIVE OF FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH

Father and Four Children Dead in Blazing Home.

MOTHER RAN TO SUMMON AID

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 12.—Edwin W. Reindauer and his four children—Percy, aged 8; Fannie, aged 6; Pauline, aged 4; and Arthur, aged 2 years—were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home.

The boiling over of a pan of fat in a bakery which Reindauer conducted, and which adjoined his dwelling, started the fire. When the fire began the mother ran into the street to summon the firemen, leaving Reindauer to rescue the children, who were asleep in the upper portion of the house. The flames made rapid progress, and when Mrs. Reindauer returned the destruction of her home was complete, into which she was prevented from hurrying herself only by the greatest effort on the part of the firemen.

When the flames were extinguished Reindauer and the four children were found dead in a front room on the second floor. The father has been overcome and roasted to death with the youngest child, Arthur, in his arms. Reindauer was 29 years old. His widow is prostrated and in a serious condition.

Farmer Killed By Trolley Car. Wilmington, Del., Feb. 11.—Charles Davidson, aged 40 years, a prominent farmer, was struck by a trolley car and instantly killed. Davidson's horse became frightened at the car and ran away, throwing Davidson in front of the trolley car. The dead man was a brother of Lieutenant Higbee Davidson, who is stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

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er bullets were fired into them, because he had had no opportunity to make such examination.

Sanders said that his gun was not in the rack at the time of the shooting, but in the sergeant's room, and that he returned to this room for it. He was not required to keep his gun in the rack on account of peculiar duties.

He thought there were about nine guns out of the company's racks on the night of the shooting, but they were all accounted for. Sanders evidence was not concluded when the committee adjourned until to day.

There is such a similarity in the stories told by the former soldiers that there is very little interest. Yesterday there was a slight departure when Thomas J. Green, who was the quartermaster sergeant of Company D, told of seeing flashes from guns followed by reports of the guns. He said that the shooting came from the town. On cross examination he said that he had never told any one of seeing the flashes from the guns, and that he did not consider it the duty of an enlisted man to investigate the effects of the shooting.

SAYS GARRISON WAS ATTACKED

According to Green's account of the incidents of the night of August 13, he did not sleep well, and was awake when the first shot was fired. His room was in the building occupied by Company D and located on the side next to the town. He said he rose in bed and saw the firing, and that it was apparent to him that an attack was being made on the garrison. After that he dressed and assumed his duty upon the call to arms being sounded.

Mingo Sanders, former first sergeant of Company B, on cross examination yesterday told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the make of the guns used in the firing he heard. He said he identified the type of guns and their calibre both from the reports and from the whistling of the bullets above his head.

He insisted that six shooters, Winchester, and Remington rifles and, perhaps some Mausers and small arms were used. He estimated that he heard between 150 and 200 shots. The cross examination by Senators Warner, Foster, and Overman took the witness over the same ground covered in direct testimony, Sanders contending that the firing came from the town and that he could not be mistaken on this point.

BROKEN BOX OF SHELLS.

Sanders said that a number of empty shells were shipped from Norfolk to Fort Brown when his battalion was ordered to the latter place, and that the box containing the shells was for several days left out on one of the company's porches. The box was partly broken open and it was possible for Mexicans and cit

against him and eleven others.

[The Post, Feb. 12th, 1907.] The man whose name was made famous in the Brownsville debate in the Senate—Sergeant Mingo Sanders—was the star witness yesterday before the Senate committee.

Sanders is a very black Negro, one of the kind found on the Southern plantation before the war. He was by no means an unwilling witness and impressed the committee with his earnestness and apparent veracity as he told his story. Sanders was first sergeant of Company B, at the time of his discharge without honor.

According to his statement, the shooting up of the town was in the form of an attack upon the garrison at Fort Brown. Sanders' story created something of a stir in the committee as he said that while running from his quarters to Company B barracks, after being awakened by the firing on the night of August 13 the shooting was going on and it came from the town and was toward the hospital on the military reservation.

FIRST TO TELL OF ATTACK.

He said bullets were whizzing over his head. This is the first direct testimony given by any of the discharged Negro soldiers that the firing came from the town. Sanders said he had served in the army twenty five years, six months and twenty three days, including the campaign in Cuba, and three years in the Philippines. He said he had never been court martialed and never reprimanded or found fault with to his knowledge. At Brownsville he had a house to the left of company quarters and direct in front of the hospital.

His story of the incidents of the night of August 13, was not interesting until he told of his experiences in trying to get to the barracks after being awakened by the shooting. He said he started on a run to B Company's quarters, and just after he left his house the firing was renewed. It came from the town, he said, and bullets were flying thick and fast over his head. As he reached C Company's quarters, he said he saw the men assembled were excited and shouting to one another.

GUN RACKS LOCKED.

"I heard some one yell, 'Fall in!'" he said. "Then some one shouted to get out the guns, and another person answered that they could not get the guns, as the racks were locked and the man with the keys could not be found. Then, Lieut. Greer, (I knew his voice) said: 'Break those racks open.'"

These has been given a great deal of testimony concerning the broken racks of C Company, but no person had testified positively before as to the manner in which they were broken. The testimony of Sanders indicated that the racks were in good condition before the shooting and were broken open by command of one of the company officers.

Continuing his testimony, Sanders told of finding his own company in confusion and of his efforts to straighten it out. He said he found some of the men down on their knees and that others were yelling to get out the lanterns so that it would not furnish a target for persons to shoot.

TOLD MEN TO STAND UP.

"I told the men to stand up and be soldiers, and that it would be better to be shot in the ranks than to be shot in the streets," Sanders said. "When the men didn't stand up I told them some other things I don't want to repeat here."

Lieut. Lorison, the company commander, he said, cautioned the witness to keep the men in restraint, but to defend the fort in case an assault was made upon it.

Sanders said that at inspection the morning after the shooting all the guns of the company were found in proper condition. He also accounted for the ammunition. When the Twenty fifth went to Fort Brown he said, they brought along a box of loose cartridge shells, which were in a box on the rear porch of the barracks.

UNDER FIRE MANY TIMES.

Mexicans were accustomed to go into the barracks and carry off any thing they could pick up. They took away cans, clothing, and even "artie overshoes," which the men had brought from the North. They also picked up the cartridge shells.

On cross examination, Sanders said he could not tell the location of the first firing. He said he had been under fire a number of times and he was familiar with the reports of the various makes of guns.

On that night it was "mixed firing," he said. He thought it came from six shooters, Winchester and Mausers.

At the afternoon session, Sanders resumed his testimony. He said he had nothing to do with the shooting, did not know any one who had, did not suspect any one, and had made diligent inquiry among the men to find out from them what, if any thing, they knew, and has been unable to get any information.

He declared he had not withheld any information, and that there was no conspiracy of silence. Sanders detailed an interview he had with Gen. Garlington recounting his services in the army, and in which interview he asked that he be reinstated. Recounting Gen. Garlington's comment on his application Sanders said:

HAD NOTHING TO TELL.

"The only reason I did not give Gen. Garlington information was because I had none to give, but my application received no consideration until after the Senate resolution passed."

Sanders was cross examined by Senator Warner. He repeated that many of the shots fired on the night of August 13 came from the town and said he had reported this fact to Maj. Penrose, although it did not appear in his evidence taken by Carl Lyons. Instead, he said, he had stated this to any one else until this time. He had not been asked about it, and did not volunteer information. "I am looking after Sanders first," he said.

He had never examined the hospital or other buildings to see whether



SATURDAY, FEB. 16TH, 1907.

SERGEANT MINGO SANDERS SAYS WHITE TEXANS FIRED ON FORT BROWN.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

they treated the soldiers badly.

MADE NO AGREEMENT.

After the cross examination, Reeves said, in reply to a question by Senator Foraker, that he never had entered into an agreement with any one not to tell all he knew concerning the affray. He said that after the saloons refused to serve the Negro soldiers, he had heard it said that it would be better to "boycott the saloons than to break them up."

Senator Warner examined the witness sharply after this remark, and Reeves said that he had not heard any one suggest the "breaking up" of the saloons.

Former Corp. Albert H. Rolan, of Company D, after expressing the opinion that all the discharged men had turned in their full supply of ammunition, previous to their discharge, told of his employment as an agent by a committee for the defense of the Negroes, but said that his efforts had been directed toward raising of money and not the collection of evidence.

Rolan spoke of the defense committee as the "committee of 10," but said he did not know that it represented the Constitution League. He testified that after his company was formed, Capt. Lyons counted them and said: "All my men are here."

On cross examination, Senator Warner developed that three, four or five men had guns which would not pass inspection without the use of the rod and rag when inspection was had on the morning of August 14th. The witness was instructed to get the credentials under which he claimed to be working for the benefit of the Negroes.

[Washington Post, Feb. 9th, 1907.] Walker McCurdy, formerly quartermaster sergeant of Company B, of the battalion of Negro soldiers discharged for the alleged "shooting up" of Brownsville, Tex., who had charge of the issuance of ammunition, and former Sergt. Jackson, of the same company who had charge of the quarters and the keys to the gun racks on the night of the affray were witnesses yesterday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Both men gave clear accounts of their duties at that night, and the sharpest kind of cross examination failed to trap them in any way. Both Senators Warner and Foster, who conducted the cross examination, remarked that they believed the witnesses to be honest men and frank on the stand.

After McCurdy told his story Senator Hemenway asked: "Have you told all you know regarding the affray. Are you trying to conceal anything?"

HAD TOLD ALL HE KNEW.

McCurdy insisted that he had told all he knew and that he desired that the whole truth should be known. He said that he had served more than sixteen years in Company B, in Cuba, the Philippines, and the United States, and that he had frequently been under fire.

"Then you are not satisfied with the character of discharge you received?" asked Mr. Hemenway. "No, sir, I am not," replied McCurdy. "I had done nothing to be punished for. I have never been punished before."

On further examination it developed that McCurdy in his entire service, never had been in the guard house or disciplined in any way.

During the examination of the witness as to the power of penetration of the service ammunition used in the Springfield rifles, Senator Foraker said: "It would shoot clear through a house, would it not?" The witness replied affirmatively.

The question, coming from Senator Foraker created some little surprise, as that is what the War Department officials have claimed was done—that army bullets were shot clear through a house. The witness was not cross examined concerning the remark.

KEPT KEYS TO GUN RACKS. At the opening of the afternoon hearing the examination of George Jackson a sergeant of Company B, was concluded. He had been on the stand the entire morning under examination concerning the manner in which he had kept the gun racks for which he had keys, on the night of the shooting. On cross examination he admitted he had heard that government ammunition had been found to have been used in the shooting, but said that the story surprised him very much, and that he was not sure he could not understand how it could have been secured without detection.

He described the locks and keys, each rack having two locks. The locks were all different, and there was only one key to each. Jackson insisted that he counted the guns before he took charge for the day and night of August 13, and said that all of his company's guns were safely denoted and locked. His story of the incidents of that night was similar to the stories told by previous witnesses.

Jackson was one of the men arrested on August 23, and he told of his confinement in the guardhouse until two days later, when the battalion was sent to Fort Reno. He said he did not know who was responsible for the charges filed a

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